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The Twilight Zone.

Mr. BRYAN has followed Mr. ROOSE-VELT into the darkness of that fundamental misconception of the American system which, in the case of the President, has been corrected and rebuked by the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. BRYAN seems to have listened to Mr. Roose-VELT'S constitutional expositions while heeding not the authoritative voice of the Judiciary.

In the Commoner for this week Mr. BRYAN exhibits conspicuously that part of his speech at the so-called conference of the Governors in the White House which purported to define his ideas concerning the relative jurisdiction of State and nation. He announces himself as a strict constructionist if to be a strict constructionist "means to believe that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers and that constitutional limitations should be strictly observed." He declares himself to be "jealous of any encroachments on the rights of the States," but holds that "it is just as imperative that the general Government shal! discharge the duties delegated to it as that the States shall exercise the powers reserved to them."

it is intellectually worthless, for Mr. BRYAN proceeds to say:

"There is no twilight zone between the nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both, and my observation is that most -not all, but most-of the contentions over the line between pation and State are traceable to predatory corporations which are trying to shield themselves from deserved punishment or endeav oring to prevent needed restraining legislation."

Leaving out for the moment the exploiting interests and the predatory corporations, the foregoing statement of Mr. BRYAN's belief may be considered solely as a proposition of constitutional Government begin. His words mean that in the field of possible legislation as to matters concerning the whole people there is no intermediate ground between that occupied by the States under their reserved rights and that occupied by the Federal Government under its expressly delegated powers. Between State and nation in this respect Mr. BRYAN'S theory is that there exists no unoccupied territory-he says "no twilight zone"-but only a sharply drawn line of demarcation no broader than the equator.

But this is precisely the same fallacious view of our constitutional system as was adopted so eagerly and proclaimed at Harrisburg two years or so ago by Mr. ROOSEVELT in the pursuit of his enterprise of centralization and the extension of Federal power into unenumerated fields. It is the same sophistical and destructive theory that was carried into court in the Kansas vs. Colorado case by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Administration in the person of Solicitor-General HOTT. When Mr. BRYAN affirms that there is "no twilight zone," he is merely condensing into a single figurative phrase the Harrisburg declaration of Mr. Roose-**VELT** and the elaborate argument of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Solicitor-General in support of that hazy and hastily adopted proposition; an argument which Mr. Justice BREWER, in delivering the Supreme Court's unanimous opinion on May 13 of last year, stated as follows for purposes of judicial refutation and condemnation:

"Counsel for the Government relies upon the doctrine of sovereign and inherent power. . . His argument runs substantially along this line All legislative power must be vested either in the State or in the national Government; no legislative powers belong to a State Government other than those which affect solely the internal powers of that State; consequently, all powers which are national in their scope must be first vested in the Congress of the United States."

To this denial of the existence of anything like that which Mr. BRYAN styles a "twilight zone" the Supreme Court of the United States, in its great and memorable opinion unanimously rendered in

the Kansas-Colorado case, replied: "The Tenth Amendment, which was seemingly adopted with prescience of just such a contention as the present, disclosed the widespread fear that the national Government might, under the pressure of supposed general welfare, attempt to exercise powers which had not been granted. With equal determination the framers intended that no such assumption should ever find justification in the organic act, and that if in the future further powers seemed necessary they should be granted by the people in the manner they had provided for amending that I

act. It reads:
" 'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

"The argument of counsel ignores the principa factor of this article, to wit, 'the people.' Its principal purpose was not the distribution of power between the United States and the States, but reservation to the people of all powers not granted The preamble of the Constitution declares who framed it, 'We, the people of the United States.' not the people of one State but the people of all the States, and Article X. reserves to the people of

all the States the powers not delegated to the

"The powers affecting the internal affairs of the States not granted to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, and all powers of a national character which are not delegated to the national Government by the Constitution are reserved to the people of the United States."

Thus clearly charted by the Supreme Court of the United States-and not merely alleged, as Mr. BRYAN will observe, by exploiting interests and predatory corporations-is the twilight zone, the unoccupied territory between State and nation, the abiding place of powers not expressly reserved to the States nor yet expressly delegated to the Federal Government. In "the people of the United States," that is, the people of all the States, are vested all the powers as to matters of Federal concern which have not yet been delegated to the Federal Government. These undelegated powers can be transferred from "the people of the United States" to the Federal Government, for Congress to exercise in a legislative way, by one process only; and that is by the regular process of constitutional amendment.

Is it possible that Mr. BRYAN, who was a lawyer before he became a politician, has never heard of the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Kansas vs. Colorado? If he has heard of it he has never studied it, never mastered its meaning, never grasped its immense significance. Or has Mr. BRYAN, while declaring himself for political purposes a Democrat, a strict constructionist of the Constitution, very jealous of encroachments on reserved rights-has Mr. BRYAN in his heart of hearts that same contempt which Mr. ROOSEVELT so frequently manifests for the inconvenient restraints which organic law imposes upon his reformatory or revolutionary enterprises?

Those comfortable gentlemen whom n antiquity it was the pleasure of the janitor of the Star Eyed Goddess to call the Robber Barons needn't tremble very much in their baronial halls over the prospect of tariff revision by the friends of the tariff. We like to reprint occasionally the Ohio Republican tariff plank, a masterpiece of meaninglessness which the Chicago platform may repeat but cannot surpass. The Buckeye economists, by the mouth of Attorney-General WADE HAMPTON ELLIS, demand, not too loud:

"A revision of the tariff by a special session o the next Congress, insuring the maintenance of the true principle of protection by imposing such All this sounds as fine as the finest; but | customs duties as will equal the difference be tween the cost of production at home and abroad together with a reasonable profit, to the end that without excessive duties. American manufacturers. farmers, producers and wage earners may have adequate protection."

> There is almost a perceptible wink in the eve of every professional soldier of highest protection as he pretends to be frightened by this painted devil.

Threats of an extra session if the ac cursed Democrats should win are equally amusing. Revision according to promise-whatever the promise may mean -if the Republicans win is as full of portent and dangerous as a child's rattle. law. His words about the twilight zone | An elderly person of the name of CANeither mean nothing or they mean that NON will be a candidate for Speaker of the next House, it is believed. The Hon end the delegated powers of the Federal SERENO ELISHA PAYNE, chairman, and the Hon. JOHN DALZELL, second high man on the Ways and Means Committee of the present House, are very subject to reappointment. These three men-if indeed there is anybody in a modern House of Representatives except the Speaker who amounts to half a hill of beans-these three men love tariff revision as much as BRYAN loves silence, Things as they are are good enough for

> When JOE CANNON is dethroned, when PAYNE and DALZELL cease to be priests of extreme protection, then we may begin to believe that anything more than a superficial, unimportant and negligible tampering with the tariff is probable or possible. If there were any general strong desire for a general revision of the tariff, men like CANNON, PAYNE and DALZELL would be beaten at the polls or made to crawl in the House As it is, the tariff reform sentiment may be described as scattering, and contributions from the protected who appreciate their blessings will be very welcome this summer and fall. A threat or promise to revise the tariff may be useful in inducing the sons of prosperity to "loosen up."

The Mad State.

The Hon. GEORGE EARLE CHAMBER-LAIN, a Mississippian educated in Virginia and transplanted to Oregon in 1876, has a genius for popularity. He had been in the Northwest only four years when he was elected to the Oregon Legislature. He was also a District Attorney in the '80s. In 1891 he was appointed and in 1892 elected Attorney-General. In 1900 he was again elected a District Attorney, and before his term was out he was elected Governor. Reelected in 1907, he is now the choice of a majority of the voters of his State to succeed the Hon. CHARLES W. FULTON as a Senator in Congress. Mr. FULTON'S term expires March 3, 1909. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S term as Governor ends in 1911. Surely a fortunate politician, who can't serve his time in one office before another is thrust upon him.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN is said to have much of CLAY's and BLAINE's extraordinary gift of remembering names and faces, a gift of rather more use than any other to a politician in this world of vanity. Yet he is no mere "mixer" and "handshaker." He is a man of cultivation, a sound lawyer. As Governor he has introduced reform and order in the State institutions. His appointments have usually been excellent, we believe; and his not infrequent choice of Republicans for office has strengthened him among the friends of "non-partisanship," theory which has helped him a good deal in a Republican State and has perhaps humbugged, not to say buncoed, the Republican brethren there. On the whole, Governor CHAMBERLAIN seems a winning candidate in every sense; and

so can hope nothing from the national Democracy, which loves to lose.

some Republicans and devil's advocates say the same, that Oregon may best be described not as a Republican but a crank State. Show the Oregonians any new political notion, any device for nullifying a bit of the Constitution or depriving themselves of representative government, and they will jump for it. So many of these devices are in operation already that it is only after a long and serious course of reading that a voter is able to do his duty at the polls. Men's minds are up in the air. Beautiful dreams like "non-partisanship" scintillate before their eyes; and meanwhile one of the choicest lots of cutthroat politicians that ever flourished has got hold of the Republican party. An attractive situation for a clever and popular man like Governor CHAMBERLAIN.

We don't know whether it's true or not, and it seems too good to be true, but according to some of the mourners the Oregon Democrats, who are subtler far than most of their tribe, registered under the primary laws as Republicans. Thus they prevented the choice of Senator FULTON as the Republican nominee for Senator, substituting the Hon. HENRY M. CAKE, supposed to be the weaker man. Then in June they worked to best CAKE and did it.

We don't wish to underrate the merits of Governor CHAMBERLAIN, but it is fair to remember that he belongs to a State possessed of the devil of change.

The Thriving of Golf.

It pleased many persons last summer to prophesy that the ancient and royal game of golf was in a state of decline, and that in the course of a few short and pathetic years it would follow into innocuous desuetude ping pong and whist unabridged. But the pursuit of the white ball continues with unabated interest, and indeed with some evidences of increased ardor. For a time it looked as if the open championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association might go begging, but it has been placed and the contest will be played once more. This in itself is an evidence of keen interest in the game, because the association has no funds available for the expenses of the tournament, which must therefore be voluntarily financed by some one of the constituent clubs.

But a more significant fact is the full lists of the week end contests of the various clubs. The life of a golf club depends on the use of its course by its own members, and most of these can play only on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The large numbers of mediocre players who compete in the lower classes are a bright evidence of the popularity of the game. Indeed the greatest attractiveness of golf as a competitive sport lies in the fact that no man need be an expert in order to have a close and exhilarating contest.

Furthermore the social side of the game has been greatly developed. Golf club houses are gradually increasing their accommodations so that they closely resemble country clubs, and visiting between members of different organizations was never more common than it is now.

Cummins.

In the light of the Senatorial primaries in Iowa the injunction "Go West, young has no reference to the Hawkeve State. Who so debonair, so richly endowed with physical beauty, as the Hon. ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS, and yet on the issue of superannuation raised by him in the case of Senator Allison, the people of Iowa decided against Handsome ALBERT. Mr. ALLISON'S constituents believe that he is not too old or feeble to be useful to them in the Senate, and that they regard his official life as a fair risk; and THE SUN agrees with them.

Crushed to earth again is the sky soar ing ambition of Handsome ALBERT. It is understood that he shows animation only when the name of DOLLIVER is mentioned for Vice-President, on the Taft or any other ticket.

Soup Kitchens.

What the promoters of the new Children's Relief Society propose to do is to open soup kitchens on the East Side for the benefit of the public school pupils who go breakfastless to the classroom and return to their homes to dine on a cur of weak tea and a bit of bread. But where there are such homes the soup kitchens cannot restrict their beneficence to the children in the schools. To the parents, the children below or beyond school age and to the other members of the unfortunate families, obviously, relief must

be given if it is to be effective. While the statistics published by various charitable organizations have shown a steady and portentous growth in the number of appeals for relief since October, both positively and relatively, some dramatic incident, such as the fainting of a child in school or the collapse of a mother in a public place, was needed to focus

public attention and compel action. Whatever the need is there can be no doubt that it will be met.

Latest News From the Dictator.

As the campaign for delegates draws to a close—and that is the only aspect of the case in which he is really interested -Mr. BRYAN becomes most voluble. He makes promises to himself and others. affects great airs of influence and domination, urges Senators and Representatives to do things which they refuse or fail to do, and otherwise poses as the

Grand Lama of his party. He has just proclaimed his intention of "seeing that Mr. RYAN gets back every cent of the \$15,000" he is said to have subscribed in 1904, which BRYAN's brotherin-law received, conveyed to Nebraska delivered into the large, prehensile hands of Cowboy James Dahlman of Omaha, provided-but there he stops. He must look into the matter much more deeply before he acts. And why not? If that money was really sent to Nebraska and expended as Cowboy JIM now says, Mr. BRYAN didn't know a thing about it. He was so occupied with the Hon. ALTON B. PARKER'S interests that he had no time for the State campaign which his friends were pressing with great zeal and in o can hope nothing from the national which, quite without his knowledge of course, he had a reversionary interest as It should be said, however, even if United States Senator in the event of

Democratic success. Mr. BRYAN must first be convinced that the money went to Nebraska, next that any part of it was expended in the promotion of his plans, next that he was its beneficiary in any way directly, and then-but by that time

hear no more of the \$15,000. But Mr. BRYAN now tells us that if he finds the Democratic party opposed to his candidacy he will drop his mantle on the shoulders of the Hon. CHARLES A. CULBERSON of Texas and bring to bear all influences in favor of that gentleman's nomination. He will none of JOHN A. JOHNSON of Minnesota, who has committed the unpardonable sin of opposing him. GEORGE GRAY is a "reactionary

-whatever that may mean. But CUL-BERSON has been loyal. CULBERSON has always recognized his divinity. And if he finds that there is a popular demand for his retirement he will retire in CUL-BERSON'S favor. In other words he still carries the Denver convention in his pocket and he alone will dictate its action. Such is the latest and most interesting utterance ascribed to Mr. BRYAN, though to be sure no one knows really whether he said it or not. The impression remains with those who have carefully watched his course that he thinks well of no one as a leader but himself, and that if he is actually contemplating a retirement it must be the result of a deal which will set his newspaper and his lecture circuit on lofty and safe grounds. It is quite conceivable that, knowing he cannot be elected, he will consent to an adjustment which leaves him in the position of the party's guardian angel

and incidentally its willing martyr. We can believe that Mr. BRYAN may consent to an arrangement of this kind, Convinced as we are that he looks upon the Democracy as an item in the assets of his private business and appraises it only to the extent to which it may be made to contribute to his personal fortunes, we are ready to accept the proposition that he will bequeath the leadership to Mr. CULBERSON for a consideration.

To-day we shall learn which corporation prevented the instruction of the Maryland delegates for WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

An Arabian Horse Club has been incorporated. The Dark Horse Club is a voluntary association, not even registered with the County Clerk.

The success of RICHARD CROKER and Signor GINISTRELLI in winning the Derby with despised outsiders may ignite the spark of hope in the breast of Father BILL DALY Fancy him leading off the winner under the nose of the King while all the nobility won-

We have no use for Richmond, R. I. HAL-SEY P. CLARKE has been Town Clerk of Richmond for fifty-six years. He is almost ninety. He lives in a house owned by CLARKES since 1739. He is perfectly able to transact the business of his office. He is a boy yet by the side of the late Colonel PERKINS of Norwich and other sound Yankees. Somebody else wanted the job, an infant of forty-three The older a Town Clerk is the better he is He becomes the town history and genealogy We doubt if even Mr. CLARKE was fully competent till he was sixty-five or so. May he live to be 200 and Richmond, R. I., to be ashamed of itself.

Governor Hughes had a visit at the Hotel Astor

To remind him of the utter failure of his arrangements for the regulation of public service corporations?

The Handicap of John.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A most brill ant cluster of dignitaries and worthles has been dug out of the memory of the past by your genia correspondent Johnson, and to each and every one of the illustrious names he quotes in defence of the respectability and standing of John as human label I make humble obelsance. Every Chinaman has this name thrust on him, and when one considers the fact that most Italian bucksters parlance its representative nickname is bestowed freely upon every homeless and unprotesting dog, then, forsooth, "the label" might easily be quoted as a "libel" with some show of fustice. As an in stance of its high place in the general esteem, note the pathetic reach of affection that prompts one to speak of any impossible or nondescript character simply as John Doe.

It is admitted that in rare cases a person labor ing under the weight of such a name might achieve distinction. It would all depend on his stock of persistency, and the mental calibre of his press agent. At the narrow converging gates of Fame there stands the angel of sensationalism, and if on would be successful in law, journalism or literature nowadays, he must cultivate her acquaintance paying due court to her whims, and if he carries a plausible and high sounding name she will bestow her favors on the humble aspirant more readily. NEW YORK, June 3.

Whale Milking a Disappearing Art. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to protest against the misleading article in THE SUN of June 1 concerning the milking of whales in the Bay of Fundy. From this article the casual reade: would judge that whale milking was as easy as the milking of the domestic goat, while in fact the milking of the whale is most difficult and with the present generation of whale milkers will become

Further, it is not the milking of the whale is itself which calls for intrepid daring, firm muscles and iron nerves, but the herding and tending of the suckling whales.

suckling whale, be it known, is no Jersey call or Angora kid that can be held between the knees A lively, playful suckling whale will sometime run twenty miles to dodge the corral during the milking hour, not because it needs the milk, but from that abnormal curiosity so common to the

Glen and Peck Hicks were the most successful whale milkers of my time—and likely of any fime. Their descendants, who now carry on this great and difficult work, are far below them in point of

I must protest against the upstart who speaks of a departing art as if it were still extant. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

With the Mosquito's Compliments. So you think to flabbergast me (As I've noticed in the press) into desuetude to cast me Quite innocuous, I guess?

With your innocent reliance Of eliminative science You will put me on the blink? Well, I don't shrink: H'm-m-m! Zip! Plink! So you say the peaky skeeter is a dead and done for duck,

In the night to run amuck? And prevent my further spoiling your smooth cot Well, I don't flee: H'm-m-m! Zip! Whee! Se you reckon I'll be going o the shades of limbo low? Well, you'll have to make a showing

'Gainst my billion frie Yet we smoothly sing and chirp us.
Oh, we sweetly chirp and sing!
Thus—ting, ling, ling:
H'm m, m; Zip! Sing!

Something better ere I go.

HOPE FOR THE OCEAN MAIL BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The effort to estab lish a suitable mail and passenger service between the United States and South America was defeated in the House by those who for various reasons failed to understand the value and the desirability of such a service. he will see a way out of it and we shall Senator Gallinger had charge of the measure in the chamber at the northern end of the Capitol. He has long been a careful student of the question and a stanch advocate of the measure. He is no doubt disappointed, but he is by no means disheartened by the failure of the bill for which he has fought so earnestly. He declares his belief that the bill will pass next winter and asserts that "the exultation which the temorary defeat of this measure has aroused in Liverpool, London and Hamburg among the foreign ship owners and merchants is

hasty and premature." This exultation of our trade competitors is ample evidence of their conviction that the passage of the bill would result in definite loss to them and in decided gain to us, and that its defeat is their gain and our injury.

There are two factors in this issue which command attention. One is the use of the word "subsidy." It is a misleading term and in this case is wrongly applied. The use of it has made enemies for the bill, and it is too often used by those who approve the proposal. What is asked is not a subsidy. It is a payment for services. It is no more a subsidy than is the payment to railroads in this country for transporting the mail-no more a subsidy than is the rural free delivery or the mail carrier service in the city. The subsidy of ocean steamship lines is a separate and distinct question and the proposed amendment of the law of March 3, 1891, is no more than the extension of a long established custom It is, moreover, a highly desirable and even a necessary extension. If the proposal is to be defeated there should be better ground for its rejection than that of the careless use of an inappropriate term.

A second factor demands attention. namely the extension of railway lines in South America. Venezuela is the only country in that continent that is not busy with railways opening vast areas of productive land to settlers, cutting through forests and making possible the development of valuable mines. Buenos Ayres will soon have an all rail connection with Chile and another with La Paz. Chile, Peru and Ecuador are pushing lines into the interior. Bolivia is busy with an extensive system. Uruguay and even Paraguay are studying plans for interior development. Colombia is connecting her rich hinterland with her coast ports, and Brazil is at work on new lines and extensions. Consul-General Anderson of Rio de Janeiro reports the beginning of work on a 700 mile line across southern Brazil, extending the present Sao Paulo system to the border of Bolivia at Corumba.

All this means a new South America-new land, new people, new markets. It means increased production and increased demand for the products of other lands. It means demand for machinery, for agricultural implements, electrical appliances; for tools and hardware, cotton cloth, boots and shoes, and all the endless variety of wares and merchandise required in new and growing communities. It means an opportunity which the greatest manufacturing country in the world cannot afford to lose through a misconception of the purpose and the result of a really modest appropriation.

Woman's Duties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Replying to the animadversions of "A Woman" on the case of fulfils no purpose save that of ornament is virtually iseless, and so in like manner if the capable m of a housewife, who may be scripturally dutiful in other ways, lacks every vestige of sympathy for ellectually barren and hopeless as a companion for his meditative hours.

There is a certain order of minds that is always tempted by the lure of pure speculation, as the gleams are thrown athwart the dark void of this material and sordid world. Men like Spinoza and Fichte, Dugald Stewart, Reld and Sir William iton are high examples of this class of thinkers, and the world is deeply indebted to them for its present vantage ground of truth in relation to In many noted cases of great men their wives

occupied the honorable post of privy counsellor and judge of their labors, and the effectiveness of what these men achieved could easily be traced to s display of connubial devotion and sympathetic nsight on the part of their wives.

Speculations of such a nature occupy my friend's nd exclusively, and yet he is not unmindful of his stressful duties, doing chores about the house that are often requested out of pure mallo simple caprice. I understand that his wife does not care for society, that she despises housekeen ng and everything pertaining to it, and her life seems to me to have no governing principle. The husband is an irrepressible idealist, hungry for better half is a confirmed disciple of Schopenhauer and sees no value in anything that is not labelled with the criterion of its price.

Perhaps in the sacred communion of their best they have an established intercourse and felicity about which prosy meddlers such as I never dream That is the hope which I trust will grow into a conviction, and with that tender expression of my regard I leave them to their fate. NEW YORK, June 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: John Burroughs says: "Place a piece of meat just out of reach of a hungry chained up dog. * * * Will he even turn ground and haul the meat within reach of his mouth with his hind foot? No; simply because any of these acts involves a mental conception, an act of what the psychologists call reason." I don't know about a dog, but a bear will do this very thing. A pet bear at Minnehaha Falls was

chained to a peg in the middle of a grass plot. A ozen times I have placed candy just beyond his reach and in every case he would turn around and aul it into "camp" with his hind feet. Mr. Burroughs please tell us if he reasoned? FORTRESS MONROS, June 3,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now here is man from Arizona who says he has nothing at me to kick about kicking because New Yorkers kick! NEW HAVEN, June 3.

Waiting. If Mars is filled with beings who are filled with brains and sense, Why don't they let us know it, since our interest is intense;—SUN Poet.

Oh, yes, we'll be right in it If they signal soon from Mars; That's the thing that will begin it-When they signal us from Mars. We will answer in a jiffy From the peak of Teneriffe-Or in some way scientifi

Cally signal back to Mars.

They may open up in Latin When they signal us from Mars. Or some other tongue than that in When they signal us from Mars. But whatever be their lingo We are sure to make the thing go And we'll let them know, by Jingo We can answer back to Mars.

If in stenographic pothooks They shall signal us from Mars, We will show them that we've got hook That can signal back to Mars. If in Morse's dots and dashes Or in heliographic flashes Or any old kind of splashes They will hear from us in Mars

We shall want to have our inning With the various other stars. Mars will be a relay station For the ruler of this nation To call up and boss creation Through the courtesy of Ma

But that's only the beginning

A NEW SILVER QUESTION?

statio Conditions Observed and Interpreted by Mr. Frewen. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nearly a quarter of a century ago I was a frequent contributor to THE SUN on that vexed subject, aliver in its relation to the foreign exchanges. The question, most unluckily for America and the world, got immersed in your party polius, and it seems to me of such transcendent importance that perhaps you will allow me pace for as short a statement as is compatile with an issue which is likely very soon

o secure universal consideration.

The last quarter of the nineteenth century as remarkable for a great fall of gold prices parcel of the leading forty products which in 1875 bought a hundred dollars would in 1895 have bought no more than sixty-five dolage of prices was due to the exclusion of silver from the leading mints. may have been, but looking back it now seems to have been a class issue undeserving the extreme importance we attached to it. Since 1896, however, there has emerged the real silver question, a racial question of the very first magnitude, and when as matters become worse—and they must become worse—it has crystallized public opinion, this community and our community in England will not again be of two minds. We shall be unanimous workers for a settlement because this time, whether debtors or creditors, producers or consumers, the pocket interests of both com-

munities will be identical.

I must recall in a few lines the sequence of events. In 1893 the Government of India, believing that you were about to suspend your silver purchases under the Sherman act, closed its mints to the free coinage of silver. There was an immediate collapse in the exchanges with Asia—with one-half of the human race; this great fall in the value of their money to purchase our gold money, and through that gold money our goods, suspended for the time the effective demand of

eight hundred million customers. As Europe could no longer sell her goods to Asia she could not buy goods from America; this great exchange dislocation ramified and convulsed business wherever there was business. It was well described by those who seldom recognized the truth of the label as the "Silver Panic" of 1893.

After 1893 and until 1907 the exchanges with Asia gave some promise of recovery and but for the prodigious supplies of the new gold from the mines it is likely that this generation might have worried along for an unknown period transacting business with Asia by haphazard exchange. But unjuckily last year we had once again the culmination of exchange trouble, a great fail in sliver because of the failuy of the monsoon rains in India and, singer course as great alwance in gold prices (apart from a merely temporary setback caused by the recent withdrawals of credit money) are rising rapidly; silver prices measured by the rupee, the tael, the Oriental dollar, are steady or even failing, and such exchange conditions have followed dividing one-half the human race from its eastern half as are poisoning the wells of finance and trade, Many of your merchants recall how difficult it was to export to Mexico under her old silver standard when the value (in exchange) of her dollar currency fell. Many more know how to-day it obstructs their sales to Brazil or the Argentine when there is a sudden jump of thirty points in the gold premium on their paper moneys. But last year witnessed a jump of 30 per cent. (say seven-pence an ounce silver) in the gold premium on their paper moneys. But last year witnessed a jump of 30 per cent. (say seven-pence an ounce silver) in the gold premium on their paper moneys. But last year witnessed a jump of 30 per cent. (say seven-pence an ounce silver) in the gold premium on their paper moneys. But last year witnessed a jump of 30 per cent. (say as a sudden jump of thirty points in the gold premium in all the Asiatic currencies, with results which are beginning to be recognized an

cause which has enabled Bombay mills to supersede those of Lancashire in exporting yarn to China is the great fall in Eastern exchange disasters appear to be still ahead; we are running into an era of higher and still higher gold prices. We should have to revert to the reign of James If, to find a rise of prices so rapid in a single decade as this phenomenal rise since 1897. And the great abundance of gold "in sight," the activity of science in mechanics, chemistry and static electricity—all these conditions promise a veritable inflation of gold and of gold prices during the next quarter of a century. As our prices rise this rise magnetizes the exports of Asia and must create there a network of manufactures, the first fruits of which we already witness. The Asiatic will export more. Attracted by our higher prices he will convert more gold dollars and sovereigns into more taels and dollars and rupees, and the value of these coins at home to buy the necessaries of life is as great as or even greater than ever. But our farmers and our manufacturers who sell at higher gold prices get no benefit from the higher prices. Wages and the cost of living rise pari passu as prices rise. Thus the fall in the price of silver is creating, all unseen as yet, a merciless competition, and it is the first duty of your currency commission to explore the great problem of the exchanges with Asia. If Asia's exports to Europe, subsidized by cheap silver, get larger and larger, more and more difficult it must become for America to maintain her exports across the Atlantic through her front door, while the fall in Asia's exchange practically closes her back door at the Golden Gate.

To conclude: Because of the great flow of the new gold, gold prices are rising and will rise much higher. But there is no equivalent increase in the production of silver and developments during the next twenty years are certain to make China and also Africa in silver using Asia, which are falling, are likely to fall still further. The Indian mints also are clo

Necessity of Compulsion to Virtue.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You ask in substance: In the absence of a Federal law in the matter of publicity regarding campaign expenses, what is to prevent both parties from publishing in detail the amount of contributions and the sources from which they come? Would it not be just as well to ask: In the absence of law, what is to prevent men from the commiss

of crime? Can't all men be honest if they will! Does history go to prove that men engaged in collice are less weak and sinning than those engaged in other callings? CONCORD, N. H., June 2.

"Taft Wants a Spellbinder." Up sprang a hundred million men, up rose they with a how!! And, oh, they made a doughty din with whoop and yell and yowl!

As when the angry ocean's waves rage 'gainst the ragged snore;
As when the tempests in their might through frightened forests roar:
As when the crashing avalanche the valley's village

As when, in awful majesty, the heaven's thunder As when the panic stricken herd sweeps madly o'er Up sprang a hundred million men, and all with

might and main
Roared, ramped and raged, howled, whooped and
yelled—spellbinders all were they;
(And Secretary Task, being comewhat confused
at their number and noise, referred the matter to
a confused at the W. R.

BRYAN.

Is He to Lead the Democratic Party to Defeat Once More?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The nomination of William Jennings Bryan will be proof positive that the Democratic party has outlived its usefulness and has followed in the path of the Whigs. Perhaps it is just as well that the Nebraska man of the tireless tongue be nominated, for his record in 1904 shows that he played the dog in the manger and will do so again in this year of grace 1908, should the light of common sense pene-

Another defeat for the twice defeated perpetual candidate might result in his overthrow, but would hardly destroy his baneful influence on the Democratic party. Looked at from any point of view, Bryan is sure to reap the dollars for which his soul doth pine, whether he should be elected or defeated; and of the latter there can hardly be a doubt True, a mob may sometimes reach the point of overturning all law and order, and the country had a most narrow escape in 1898, ck at that time was so severe that the Peerless discovered, in 1900, that he was repudiated everywhere except in the solid South. which was kept solid solely because of the

negro question.

Notwithstanding the history of the 1898 and 1900 campaigns before them the Democrats of the South seem bent on annihilating the Democratic party of the East and North by insisting once more on placing William Jennings Bryan in command of the party While the Republicans are not as strong nor as united as in 1900 and 1904, there can be no question of the voters' choice as between a candidate whose record is that of two defeats and the candidate whose record is

still to be made.

There are plenty of issues for the coming campaign, and the Democrats could put up convincing arguments to show why there the Government, but with Bryan for a standard bearer there would be but one issue-Bryanism. Bryan would be both issue and platform, and the Republicans, whether under l'aft or Roosevelt or Cannon or Hughes or Knox, would, to use a sporting expression, million army."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.

BIG PENNSYLVANIA SNAKES. More Rattlers in Mountains Than Ever -Bear and Deer Increasing.

From the Punxautawney Spirit. James M. Brewer came down from Boone's Mountains last Wridey to have a look at civilization in Punxsutawney. Jim spends most of his time at the Punxsutawney hunting camp, which is at least twenty miles from a human, and enjoys the wild, free life of the mountaineer.

This is a great year for rattlesnakes." said Mr. Brewer. "They are not only very plentiful but extremely large. The mountain has not been burned over for five years now, and they have had an opportunity to grow. Wils Wallace, an attaché of the camp, killed a rattler six feet and five inches long,

killed a rattler six feet and five inches long, which had eighteen rattles. Lawrence Shaffer killed one as thick as a man's arm, it had fourteen rattles. A teamster killed a big one with fourteen rattles. John Reams also killed one six feet long and very thick around the waist. On being disembowelled the serpent was found to have swallowed a squirrel and a toad.

"The indications are," continued Mr. Brewer, "that deer are going to be unusually plentiful this year as a result of the short season and the legal restrictions on hunting with dogs. One of our men saw seven in one herd, and it is not an uncommon thing to see three or four in one bunch. Bear also seems to be growing more plentiful. If the fire can be kept out of the woods and the game laws enforced for a few years there will be fine hunting in the Alleghenies."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For Vice-President with Taft: Ex-Governor and ex-Attorney-General Griggs of New Jersey. If Mr. Taft fails of the nomination, then Griggs for the head of the ticket. In either case Griggs would command the approval and confidence of the whole country. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.

Between Supper and Breakfast.

From the London Globe. Many persons, says a well known doctor, though not actually sick keep below par in strength and general tone, and he is of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of

during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness and general weakness we so often meet.

It is logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those who are below par, if we would conteract their emaciation and lower degree of vitality; and as bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimiliation and nutritive activity continue as usual, the food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed and increased weight and improved general vigor are the results.

German Student Trips to Africa

Berlin correspondence Pall Mall Gasette. attending various schools in the interior of Germany made to flamburg and other ports during the last few years under the auspices of the German Navy League that the imperial authorities have decided to foster interest in the German colonies by similar means. To that end students attending commercial schools are to visit the German colonies, and a High School, which will send a number of its students on a tour through German East Africa during the coming autumn. The tour will last two months and will fit in with the autumn vacation

is furthering the enterprise in every way, and it is being supported warmly also by the Imperial Colonial Office, which has placed a Government steamer at the disposal of the students so that they will be able to make a trip along the coast line of that part of Africa.

Why Always a Black Bound Bible?

From the Pall Mall Gazette.
Why should our Bibles always be bound in black? was a very pertinent question put by Bishop Tug-well, fresh from his field of labor in western equatorial Africa, at a meeting in connection with the Bishop viewed with satisfaction the many Bibles and prayer books of the society bound in bright red color which is mostly associated with what is melanthe brighter and more attractive colors for his heathen converts more especially. One is reminded in this connection of the now almost extinct black gown, to which objection has been taken for the same reason, the donning of which by the parson before delivering his sermon savored so much of the Judge's putting on the black cap before pro-nouncing the death sentence, whereas the Gospel message is one of peace and life.

California's Big Yield of Walnuts, From the San Francisco Call.

Nine thousand tons of English walnuts is the estimate of experts on this season's yield in southern harvested, and 2,000 tons above that of a year ago. Weather conditions have been extremely favorable, and unless there should be a sudden appearance of blight or an unusually hot summer it is expected he harvest will exceed the estimate Local dealers incline to the belief that market prices will be considerably lower than last year, when the production was less than 7,000 tons, some-

what below the average. Trouble Coming for Bad Boy in China.

From the Shanghat Mercury.

The Board of Education has decided to severely punish the teachers of schools who report that some of the students, being too bad to be educated, are ordered to abandon study, as while in foreign countries even blind and dumb are educated there is no reason why Chinese students should not be

From the Dryden Herald.
A glant clm tree at Wolcott was recently cus down. It was the last of the original forest. The stump was fifteen feet in circumference and the rings indicated that it was fully 300 years old. The body will make at least 2,500 feet of lumber and the top twenty-five cords of wood.

Knicker-Edison says four hours sleep is enough for everybody. Besker--It would be it you could take it after it